

EV549896887

PTO/SB/21 (08-03)

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TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	09/560,703
	Filing Date	4/27/2000
	First Named Inventor	Joshua Allen et al.
	Group Art Unit	2144
	Examiner Name	THANH (Tammy) T NGUYEN
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	Attorney Docket Number	MS1-487US

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

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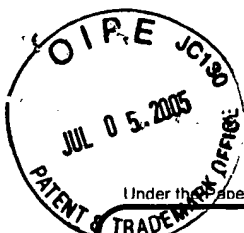
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Date	7-5-05

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07-06-05

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AF 200

PTO/SB/17 (12-04)

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FEE TRANSMITTAL

For FY 2005

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 500.00)

Complete if Known

Application Number	09/560,703
Filing Date	4/27/2000
First Named Inventor	Joshua Allen
Examiner Name	THANH (Tammy) T NGUY
Art Unit	2144
Attorney Docket No.	MS1 487US

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ None ☐ Other (please identify): _____☒ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 12-0769 Deposit Account Name: Lee & Hayes, PLLC

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☒ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayments of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 ☒ Credit any overpayments

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FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 20 or HP =	x	50	=			
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20						
Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)			
- 3 or HP =	x	200	=			
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3						

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 100 =	/ 50 =	(round up to a whole number) x	=	

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other: Appeal Brief

Fees Paid (\$)

\$500.00

SUBMITTED BY:

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Name (Print/Type)	Kasey C. Christie	Date	7-5-15		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application Serial No09/560,703
Filing Date April 27, 2000
Inventorship Allen et al.
Applicant Microsoft Corp.
Group Art Unit 2143
Examiner NGUYEN, THANH T
Attorney's Docket No. MS1-487US
Title: *Web Address Converter for Dynamic Web Pages*

APPEAL BRIEF

To: MS: Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

From: Kasey C. Christie (Tel. 509-324-9256; Fax 509-323-8979)
Customer No. 22801

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.192, Applicant hereby submits an appeal brief for Application No. 09/560,703. A Notice of Appeal was filed May 5, 2005. Accordingly, Applicant appeals to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences seeking review of the Examiner's rejections.

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1 **(1) Real Party in Interest**

2 The real party in interest is the Microsoft Corporation, the assignee of all
3 right and title to the subject invention.
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1 **(2) Related Appeals, Interferences, and Judicial Proceedings**

2 Appellant is not aware of any other appeals, interferences, or judicial
3 proceedings which will directly affect, be directly affected by, or otherwise have a
4 bearing on the Board's decision to this pending appeal.
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1 **(3) Status of Claims**

2 Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are pending in this Application, and are
3 set forth in the Appendix of Appealed Claims on page 53. All pending claims
4 (claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56) stand rejected. Claims 1-56 were originally
5 filed in the Application. No claims have been allowed. Claims 14-22, 25-34, and
6 36-38 have been canceled, withdrawn, and/or non-elected. Claims 12, 35, 39-43,
7 45, and 49-56 have been amended.

8 Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are subject of this appeal and stand
9 rejected as set forth in a Final Office Action dated January 5, 2005 (hereinafter,
10 the "FINAL ACTION").

11 Specifically:

- 12 • Claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 stand rejected under USC § 102(e)
13 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,442,714 ("**Griffin**"), as set
14 forth in p.p. 2-3 of the FINAL ACTION.
- 15 • Claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 stand rejected
16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over **Griffin** in view of
17 U.S. Patent No. 6,018,748 ("**Smith**"), as set forth on pp. 5-6 in the
18 FINAL ACTION.
19

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1 **(4) Status of Amendments**

2 The Applicant responded to a Non-Final Office Action dated May 19, 2004
3 (hereinafter, the “NON-FINAL ACTION”) to address the 35 U.S.C. §102(e)
4 rejections of pending claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 and the U.S.C. §103(a)
5 rejections of pending claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56.

6 Subsequently, the FINAL ACTION was issued on January 5, 2005
7 dismissing Applicant’s traversal and maintaining the rejection of all pending
8 claims. No other amendments have been filed subsequent to the FINAL ACTION.
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1 **(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

2 Following is a concise explanation of each independent claim 1, 8, 23, 35,
3 39-48, 50, and 52-55 involved in the Appeal which includes specification
4 references and exemplary drawing reference characters. As explained, the
5 independent claims are not limited solely to the elements identified by the
6 reference characters.

7 Broadly speaking, the claimed subject matter describes a Web-address
8 conversion technology that converts a Web address from one format to another.

9
10 **Claims 1, 23, 42, 46, 47, 50, 52, and 55**

11 Independent claims 1, 23, 42, 46, 47, 50, 52, and 55 are generally directed
12 towards a variation of a Dynamic-to-Static (D-to-S) converter. As shown in Fig. 2
13 and by D-to-S Address Conversion arrow 102, a D-to-S converter converts a Web
14 address (such as 112) formatted to point to a yet-to-be-generated (i.e., dynamic)
15 Web page into a Web address (such as 172) formatted to point to an already-
16 generated (i.e., static) Web page. So, in other words, it converts a dynamic web
17 address into a static one.

18 Claim 1 includes a generation (210) of an instance of a main Web page
19 having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page;
20 and conversion (254) of the dynamic address into a static address that also points
21 to the dynamic Web page.

22 Claim 23 describes conversion (254) of a dynamic address (which points to
23 a dynamic Web page) to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.
24
25

1 Claim 42 describes a Web site system having a dynamic to static (D-to-S)
2 Web address converter (46) which converts a dynamic address pointing to a
3 dynamic Web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.

4 Claim 47 describes a spider-friendly Web page generator (40) that generates
5 an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address
6 pointing to a dynamic Web page; and converts that dynamic address into a static
7 address that also points to the dynamic Web page.

8 Claim 50 describes a dynamic-to-static (D-to-S) Web address converter
9 (46) that converts a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static
10 address that also points to that dynamic Web page.

11 Claim 52 describes the conversion (254) of a dynamic address on a spider-
12 friendly Web page into a static address that also points to the same dynamic Web
13 page as does the dynamic address.

14 Claim 55 describes the conversion (254) of a dynamic address (that points
15 to a dynamic Web page) into a static address that also points to the same dynamic
16 Web page as does the dynamic address.

Claims 8, 41, 44, 45, 48, 53, and 54

In addition, independent claims 8, 41, 44, 45, 48, 53, and 54 are generally directed towards a variation of a Static-to-Dynamic (S-to-D) converter. As shown in Fig. 2 and by S-to-D Address Conversion arrow 104, a S-to-D converter converts a Web address (such as 172) formatted to point to an already-generated (i.e., static) Web page into a Web address (such as 112) formatted to point to a yet-to-be-generated (i.e., dynamic) Web page. So, in other words, it converts a static web address into a dynamic one.

Claim 8 describes conversion (212) of a static address pointing (which points to a dynamic Web page) to a dynamic address also pointing to that same dynamic Web page.

Claim 41 includes a S-to-D Web address converter (46) that converts a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

Claim 44 describes a S-to-D Web address converter (46) that converts a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

Claim 45 describes a S-to-D Web address converter (46) that parses (202) a static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address; and generates (212) a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

Claim 53 includes reception (200) of a request for a dynamic Web page, the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page; and the conversion (212) of the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.

1 Claim 54 describes reception (200) of a static address that points to a
2 dynamic Web page; parsing (202) of a static address to identify at least one value
3 associated with a field within the static address; and generation (212) of a dynamic
4 address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the
5 dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

6
7 Claims 35 and 43

8 Furthermore, independent claims 35 and 43 are generally directed towards a
9 dynamic Web page generation (such as would be performed by converter 46)
10 based upon receiving a static Web address rather than the traditional dynamic Web
11 address for a dynamic Web page.

12 Claim 35 describes reception (200) of a request for a dynamic Web page
13 from a computer on a network, the request including a static Web address pointing
14 to the dynamic Web page; generation (210) of an instance of the dynamic Web
15 page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and
16 transmission (256) of the dynamic Web page to the computer.

17 Claim 43 describes a spider-friendly Web page generator that receives (200)
18 the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver; and generate
19 (210) an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address
20 pointing to a dynamic Web page.

21
22 Claims 39 and 40

23 Also, independent claims 39 and 40 are generally directed towards a data
24 structure (such as 172) formatted like that of a static Web address, but pointing
25 instead to a dynamic Web page.

1 Claim 39 describes a data structure (172) having a static Web address
2 pointing to a dynamic Web page located on the computer.

3 Claim 40 describes a data structure (172) having a static Web address
4 pointing to a dynamic Web page located on another computer.
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(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

A. Whether **Griffin** anticipates claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and whether the Office has satisfactorily met its burden to show such anticipation?

B. Whether claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are obvious based upon the combination of **Griffin** and **Smith** disclosures and whether the Office has satisfactorily met its burden to show that these claims are obvious and that the combination of references is proper?

1 **(7) Argument**

2

3 **Issue A** -- Whether Griffin anticipates claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53,

4 and 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and whether the Office has satisfactorily

5 met its burden to show such anticipation?

6

7

8 **Griffin**

9 **Griffin** is the reference for the anticipation rejections and the primary

10 reference for the later-discussed obviousness rejection. So, Applicant will initially

11 and briefly focus on **Griffin** here.

12 **Griffin** describes centralized product testing system with a test application

13 server that communicates with remote users as a web-based application.

14 Equipment testers login to the system through their web browser. They can then

15 run tests while viewing instructions for the test and entering results in

16 dynamically-generated web browser forms tailored to their test.

17 Completed forms (including files generated by test equipment tied to a

18 tester's computer) can then be uploaded to the testing system. The testing system

19 relates the test data to the product under test and stores the data in a relational

20 database. The test data can then be used to dynamically generate preliminary or

21 formal test reports for compliance and other purposes.

22 Applicant submits that **Griffin** does not disclose any address conversion. It

23 only discloses a static address pointing to a static site and a dynamic page pointing

24 to a dynamic site.

25

1 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, the
2 conversion of a "dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic
3 Web page." The following is the cited text from **Griffin**:

4
5 FIG. 2 shows the logical configuration of the embodiment of
6 FIG. 1. Application core 40 resides on the test application server
7 and performs most of the "work" of the system with Perl scripts.
8 Core 40 is connected to peripheral functions 46 and 48. Database
9 interface 46 performs database extract and store operations with
10 relational database 42, which resides on the database server. Web
11 interface 48 (e.g., a web server) transmits web pages to users and
12 receives uniform resource locator requests back from those users.
13 Finally, application core 40 is connected to a template repository
14 44 that contains test templates and report templates. Repository
15 44 may, e.g., store each template as a separate file in a disk folder.

16 Using the Testing System

17 A user accesses a testing system home page from within
18 their web browser in order to use the system. FIG. 3 shows a
19 typical home page display 50 for an embodiment named the "Job
20 Log System", or JLS. The home page contains selections for major
21 JLS functions and links for obtaining JLS accounts and job
22 numbers.

23 Preferably, access to the testing system beyond the home
24 page is limited. Access is controlled in JLS by issuing accounts, and
25 requiring users to login to the system before accessing test data.
JLS maintains an account for each user, with the account tracking
the user's name, phone/pager numbers, testing discipline,
business unit, and location. JLS has the capability to verify and/or
update account information by accessing a personnel database on
a separate server (not shown).

Once a user has an account on JLS, they may login to the
system and conduct testing. The first step in a new test program is
obtaining a "job number" that can be used to identify the product
under test. In JLS, a user selects the link "Get a New Job Number"

1 from the home page displayed on their browser in order to request
2 a new job number. The test application server receives this
3 request, reserves an unused job number, and sends a browser
4 form, requesting information about the job, to the user's browser.
5 Job information includes a name for the responsible engineer, the
6 product name, product code name, discipline of the product, the
7 number of configurations tested, and any comments.

8 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
9 conversion.



10 **Fig. A**

11
12 The only address that Applicant could locate that is inferentially referenced
13 is the address listed in the address bar of the "typical home page display 50"
14 illustrated in Fig. 3. The address in that bar is cut-out, enlarged, and shown here in
15 Fig. A above.

16 Applicant submits that this address is static. **Griffin** never describes this
17 address as dynamic and this address matches the exemplary static address
18 provided in the Application, which is <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.

19 Applicant submits that the "typical home page display 50" illustrated in
20 Fig. 3 is static as well. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as one that is
21 created the moment the page is accessed. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as
22 one that is not stored intact on a Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
23 time it is accessed.
24
25

1 The following is col. 5, lines 25-45 from **Griffin**:

2
3 A user selects a link or button on a test system-generated
4 browser form. The user's web browser sends a corresponding
5 request to a web server application running on the test application
6 server, i.e., step A in FIG. 7. For instance, the request may contain
7 the uniform resource locator (URL)

8 `http://.about.JLS/jobtest/emc_test.pl?emc_test_page=bu`
9 `rst/`
10 `burst_report.html&job_number=430&old_job_number=4`
11 `30&test_details_number=1367`

12 The file "emc--test.pl" is a Perl script located on the test
13 application server. The web server runs this script as step B in FIG.
14 7. The information after the "?" in the URL above is converted to a
15 series of command-line parameters and passed to the script. For
16 instance, the parameter "emc_test_page" has a value
17 "burst/burst_report.html" the location of an HTML template file to
18 be used to build the requested page. The parameter "job_number"
19 has a value "430", and the parameter "test details_number" has a
20 value "1367"--these values identify the job and test that are to be
21 accessed. The job number and test details number get set by a
22 user on previous web forms, and are then passed from form to
23 form to be automatically included in URLs.

24 The address disclosed in col. 5, lines 25-45 is a dynamic address. However,
25 as is conventional, it is one that points to a dynamic Web page. Applicant makes
that conclusion because col. 5, lines 34-36 says, "the file 'emc--test.pl' [which is
part of the address provided on lines 31-33] is a Perl script.... The web server
runs this script as step B in FIG. 7." Later, in the description of step F (col. 5,
lines 60-62), **Griffin** describes the server as sending a just-generated Web page
over the network to the user's Web browser.

1 In accordance with its description of a dynamic Web page provided in the
2 Application, Applicant submits that the Web page produced by step F of Fig. 7 of
3 **Griffin** is not stored intact on the Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
4 time its Perl script is accessed.

5 Of course, in order to anticipate these claims, Applicant submits that
6 **Griffin** must disclose every element and feature of the claims and that they must
7 be arranged in the same manner as the claims. Applicant respectfully submits that
8 **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed elements and features of these claims.

9 Terminology

10 Applicant submits that a full appreciation of specific terminology used
11 herein aids an understanding the pending claims. In particular, it is helpful to
12 understand the meanings of and the differences between the concepts of “static”
13 and “dynamic” *Web pages*. Furthermore, an understanding of the meanings of and
14 the differences between the concepts of “static” and “dynamic” *addresses* is
15 useful.

16 Of course, these terms have one or more accepted meanings to those of
17 ordinary skill in the art. In addition to that, these terms are further discussed and
18 described on pp. 1-3 of the Application:
19

- 20 • Static Web Page: A *static Web page* is pre-generated and stored intact
21 on a Web server. (p. 1, lines 14-20)
- 22 • Static Address: A *static address* is a “unique Web address (e.g., a
23 URL)” that addresses a specific static Web page. A typical URL for a
24 static Web page looks like this: <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.
25 (p. 1, line 14 through p. 2 line 10)

- 1 • Dynamic Web Page: A *dynamic Web page* is generated at the moment
2 the page is accessed using data that is not stored intact on a Web server.
3 (p. 2, lines 12-25)
- 4 • Dynamic Address: A *dynamic address* is a unique Web address (e.g., a
5 URL) that triggers the generation of a dynamically created Web page by
6 a Web server. A typical URL for a dynamic Web page may look like
7 this: <http://domain.name.com/pagename.asp?parm1=val1&parm2=val2>. (p.
8 3, lines 1-19)

10 Claim 23

11 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
12 brackets, this claim recites:

- 13 • receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; [col.
14 4, lines 5-30]
- 15 • converting the dynamic address to a static address also pointing to
16 the dynamic Web page. [col. 3, lines 22-64]

17 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, the
18 conversion of a “dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic
19 Web page” (as recited in this claim). The following is the cited text from **Griffin**:

20 FIG. 2 shows the logical configuration of the embodiment of
21 FIG. 1. Application core 40 resides on the test application server
22 and performs most of the “work” of the system with Perl scripts.
23 Core 40 is connected to peripheral functions 46 and 48. Database
24 interface 46 performs database extract and store operations with
25

1 relational database 42, which resides on the database server. Web
2 interface 48 (e.g., a web server) transmits web pages to users and
3 receives uniform resource locator requests back from those users.
4 Finally, application core 40 is connected to a template repository
5 44 that contains test templates and report templates. Repository
6 44 may, e.g., store each template as a separate file in a disk folder.

7 Using the Testing System

8 A user accesses a testing system home page from within
9 their web browser in order to use the system. FIG. 3 shows a
10 typical home page display 50 for an embodiment named the "Job
11 Log System", or JLS. The home page contains selections for major
12 JLS functions and links for obtaining JLS accounts and job
13 numbers.

14 Preferably, access to the testing system beyond the home
15 page is limited. Access is controlled in JLS by issuing accounts, and
16 requiring users to login to the system before accessing test data.
17 JLS maintains an account for each user, with the account tracking
18 the user's name, phone/pager numbers, testing discipline,
19 business unit, and location. JLS has the capability to verify and/or
20 update account information by accessing a personnel database on
21 a separate server (not shown).

22 Once a user has an account on JLS, they may login to the
23 system and conduct testing. The first step in a new test program is
24 obtaining a "job number" that can be used to identify the product
25 under test. In JLS, a user selects the link "Get a New Job Number"
from the home page displayed on their browser in order to request
a new job number. The test application server receives this
request, reserves an unused job number, and sends a browser
form, requesting information about the job, to the user's browser.
Job information includes a name for the responsible engineer, the
product name, product code name, discipline of the product, the
number of configurations tested, and any comments.

Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular

1 portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in
2 particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a “dynamic address...into a
3 static address.”

4 The cited text of **Griffin** does not mention or discuss any static addresses.
5 It does not mention or discuss any dynamic addresses. It does not mention or
6 discuss any dynamic Web pages.

7 The only address that Applicant could locate that is inferentially referenced
8 is the address listed in the address bar of the “typical home page display 50”
9 illustrated in Fig. 3. The address in that bar is cut-out, enlarged, and shown on
10 page 15 herein as Fig. A.

11 Applicant submits that this address is static. **Griffin** never describes this
12 address as dynamic and this address matches the exemplary static address
13 provided in the Application, which is <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.

14 Applicant submits that the “typical home page display 50” illustrated in
15 Fig. 3 is static as well. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as one that is
16 created the moment the page is accessed. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as
17 one that is not stored intact on a Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
18 time it is accessed.

19 Applicant submits that this is merely the conventional situation of a static
20 address pointing to a static Web page.

21 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
22 conversion of a “dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic
23 Web page” (as recited in this claim).

24 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
25 elements and features of this claim.

Claim 24

This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 23. As discussed above, claim 23 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Claims 39 and 40

With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in brackets, claim 39 recites (with emphasis added):

- A computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure for use with a computer having a processor and a memory, said structure comprising a **static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page** stored on the computer. [col. 3, lines 22-64]

With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in brackets, claim 40 recites (with emphasis added):

- A computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure for use with a first computer having a processor and a memory, said structure comprising a **static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page**, wherein the dynamic Web page is stored on a second computer having a processor and a memory, the first and second computers being operatively coupled via a communications network. [col. 3, lines 22-64]

1 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, a "static
2 Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page" (as recited in these claims). The
3 following is the cited text from **Griffin**:

4
5 FIG. 2 shows the logical configuration of the embodiment of
6 FIG. 1. Application core 40 resides on the test application server
7 and performs most of the "work" of the system with Perl scripts.
8 Core 40 is connected to peripheral functions 46 and 48. Database
9 interface 46 performs database extract and store operations with
10 relational database 42, which resides on the database server. Web
11 interface 48 (e.g., a web server) transmits web pages to users and
12 receives uniform resource locator requests back from those users.
13 Finally, application core 40 is connected to a template repository
14 44 that contains test templates and report templates. Repository
15 44 may, e.g., store each template as a separate file in a disk folder.

12 Using the Testing System

13 A user accesses a testing system home page from within
14 their web browser in order to use the system. FIG. 3 shows a
15 typical home page display 50 for an embodiment named the "Job
16 Log System", or JLS. The home page contains selections for major
17 JLS functions and links for obtaining JLS accounts and job
18 numbers.

19 Preferably, access to the testing system beyond the home
20 page is limited. Access is controlled in JLS by issuing accounts, and
21 requiring users to login to the system before accessing test data.
22 JLS maintains an account for each user, with the account tracking
23 the user's name, phone/pager numbers, testing discipline,
24 business unit, and location. JLS has the capability to verify and/or
25 update account information by accessing a personnel database on
a separate server (not shown).

Once a user has an account on JLS, they may login to the
system and conduct testing. The first step in a new test program is
obtaining a "job number" that can be used to identify the product
under test. In JLS, a user selects the link "Get a New Job Number"

1 from the home page displayed on their browser in order to request
2 a new job number. The test application server receives this
3 request, reserves an unused job number, and sends a browser
4 form, requesting information about the job, to the user's browser.
5 Job information includes a name for the responsible engineer, the
6 product name, product code name, discipline of the product, the
7 number of configurations tested, and any comments.

8 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose a
9 “static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page”. Applicant respectfully
10 requests the Office to indicate, with particularity, where **Griffin** discloses a “static
11 Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page.”

12 The cited text of **Griffin** does not mention or discuss any static addresses.
13 It does not mention or discuss any dynamic addresses. It does not mention or
14 discuss any dynamic Web pages.

15 The only address that Applicant could locate that is inferentially referenced
16 is the address listed in the address bar of the “typical home page display 50”
17 illustrated in Fig. 3. The address in that bar is cut-out, enlarged, and shown on
18 page 15 herein as Fig. A.

19 Applicant submits that this address is static. **Griffin** never describes this
20 address as dynamic and this address matches the exemplary static address
21 provided in the Application, which is <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.

22 Applicant submits that the “typical home page display 50” illustrated in
23 Fig. 3 is static as well. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as one that is
24 created the moment the page is accessed. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as
25 one that is not stored intact on a Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
time it is accessed.

1 Applicant submits that this is merely the conventional situation of a static
2 address pointing to a static Web page.

3 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown, with particularity, where
4 **Griffin** discloses a “static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page.” (as
5 recited in these claims).

6 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
7 elements and features of these claims.

8
9 Claim 44

10 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
11 brackets, this claim recites:

- 12 • convert a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
13 dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page. [col. 3,
14 lines 35-42 and col. 5, lines 25-45]
15

16 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 35-42 and col. 5,
17 lines 25-45, the conversion of a “static address pointing to a dynamic Web page
18 into a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in
19 this claim).

20 While col. 3, lines 35-42 is quoted above, the following is col. 5, lines 25-
21 45 from **Griffin**:

22
23 A user selects a link or button on a test system-generated
24 browser form. The user's web browser sends a corresponding
25 request to a web server application running on the test application

1 server, i.e., step A in FIG. 7. For instance, the request may contain
2 the uniform resource locator (URL)

3 http://.about.JLS/jobtest/emc_test.pl?emc_test_page=bu
4 rst/
5 burst_report.html&job_number=430&old_job_number=4
6 30&test_details_number=1367

7 The file "emc--test.pl" is a Perl script located on the test
8 application server. The web server runs this script as step B in FIG.
9 7. The information after the "?" in the URL above is converted to a
10 series of command-line parameters and passed to the script. For
11 instance, the parameter "emc_test_page" has a value
12 "burst/burst_report.html" the location of an HTML template file to
13 be used to build the requested page. The parameter "job_number"
14 has a value "430", and the parameter "test details_number" has a
15 value "1367"--these values identify the job and test that are to be
16 accessed. The job number and test details number get set by a
17 user on previous web forms, and are then passed from form to
18 form to be automatically included in URLs.

19 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
20 conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular
21 portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in
22 particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a "static address...into a
23 dynamic address."

24 The address disclosed in col. 5, lines 25-45 is a dynamic address. However,
25 as is conventional, it is one that points to a dynamic Web page. Applicant makes
that conclusion because col. 5, lines 34-36 says, "the file 'emc--test.pl' [which is
part of the address provided on lines 31-33] is a Perl script.... The web server
runs this script as step B in FIG. 7." Later, in the description of step F (col. 5,

1 lines 60-62), **Griffin** describes the server as sending a just-generated Web page
2 over the network to the user's Web browser.

3 In accordance with its description of a dynamic Web page provided in the
4 Application, Applicant submits that the Web page produced by step F of Fig. 7 of
5 **Griffin** is not stored intact on the Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
6 time its Perl script is accessed.

7 Applicant submits that this is merely the conventional situation of a
8 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

9 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
10 conversion of a "static address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a dynamic
11 address that also points to the dynamic Web page" (as recited in this claim).

12 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
13 elements and features of this claim.

14
15 Claim 46

16 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
17 brackets, this claim recites:

- 18 • convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
19 static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page. [col. 3, lines
20 22-64]

21
22 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, the
23 conversion of a "dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static
24 address also pointing to the dynamic Web page" (as recited in this claim).
25

1 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
2 conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular
3 portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in
4 particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a “dynamic address...into a
5 static address.”

6 This claim is allowable for, at least, the same reasons given above for claim
7 23 above.

8 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
9 conversion of a “dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static
10 address also pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

11 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
12 elements and features of this claim.

13
14 Claim 47

15 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
16 brackets, this claim recites:

- 17 • generate an instance of a main Web page having at least one link
18 with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; [col. 4,
19 liens 5-30]
- 20 • convert the dynamic address into a static address that also points to
21 the dynamic Web page. [col. 3, lines 22-64]

1 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, the
2 conversion of a “dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
3 dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

4 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
5 conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular
6 portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in
7 particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a “dynamic address...into a
8 static address.”

9 This claim is allowable for, at least, the same reasons given above for claim
10 23 above.

11 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
12 conversion of a “dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
13 dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

14 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
15 elements and features of this claim.

16
17 Claim 50

18 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
19 brackets, this claim recites:

- 20 • convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
21 static address that also points to the dynamic Web page. [col. 3,
22 lines 35-42 and col. 5, lines 25-45]
23
24
25

1 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 35-42 and col. 5,
2 lines 25-45, the conversion of a “dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web
3 page into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in
4 this claim).

5 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
6 conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular
7 portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in
8 particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a “dynamic address...into a
9 static address.”

10 This claim is allowable for, at least, the same reasons given above for claim
11 23 above.

12 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
13 conversion of a “dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static
14 address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

15 For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed
16 elements and features of this claim.

17 Claim 53

18 With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in
19 brackets, this claim recites:

- 20 • receiving a request for a dynamic Web page, wherein the request
21 includes a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page; [col. 3,
22 lines 22-63 and col. 4, lines 5-30]
- 23 • converting the static address to a dynamic address that also points to
24 the dynamic Web page [col. 3, lines 22-63 and col. 5, lines 20-45]

The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-63 and col. 5, lines 20-45, the conversion of a “static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any conversion. Applicant respectfully requests the Office to indicate the particular portion of this text that discloses a conversion of one type of address to another; in particular, where **Griffin** discloses conversion of a “static address...into a dynamic address.”

This claim is allowable for, at least, the same reasons given above for claims 44 above.

Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a conversion of a “static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed elements and features of this claim.

Claim 55

With the portions of **Griffin** which are cited by the Office provided in brackets, this claim recites:

- receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; [col. 3, lines 15-63 and col. 5, lines 25-45]
- converting the dynamic address to a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page. [col. 5, lines 20-45]

The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 5, lines 20-45, the conversion of a “dynamic address to a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

Applicant submits that the cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any conversion. Applicant asks the Office to point out the exact portion of text that discloses any static/dynamic address conversion.

This claim is allowable for, at least, the same reasons given above for claim 23 above.

Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a conversion of a “dynamic address to a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim).

For the reasons given above, **Griffin** does not disclose all of the claimed elements and features of this claim.

Claim 56

This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 55. As discussed above, claim 55 is allowable.

In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Issue B -- Whether claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are obvious based upon the combination of **Griffin** and **Smith** disclosures and whether the Office has satisfactorily met its burden to show that these claims are obvious and that the combination of references is proper?

Claims 24, 51, and 56 stand rejected based upon obviousness. However, these claims ultimately depend from one of these independent claims: 23, 50, or 55. These independent claims stand rejected based upon anticipation, but, as Applicant indicated above, each of these independent claims is allowable. In addition to its own merits, claims 24, 51, and 56 are allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Furthermore, Applicant submits that claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 are allowable over the combination of **Griffin** and **Smith** for at least the reason that the references do not teach or suggest the combination of claimed elements and features.

Smith

Griffin is the primary reference for the obviousness rejections. **Griffin** is discussed above with regard to the anticipation rejections. For the obviousness rejections, the Office combines teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith**. Because of this, Applicant will initially and briefly focus on **Smith** here.

Smith describes techniques for creating and displaying dynamic link labels in a browser program operating on a remote user station in a computer network where remote user stations retrieve information from other sites in the network.

1 The link labels are created in an application program which can be run within the
2 browser, and the link labels are designed to operate, at a minimum, in a similar
3 manner as HTML hyperlinks.

4 The link labels can also dynamically change in response to user input into
5 the browser. For instance, the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address or the
6 text or appearance of the link label can change. Also, parameters based on user
7 input can be formed by the application and used to form or alter other link labels.

8
9 Claim 1

10 This claim recites:

- 11 • generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link
- 12 with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and
- 13 • converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points
- 14 to the dynamic Web page.

15
16 The Office indicates that **Smith** discloses (at col. 5, lines 10-35 and col. 5,
17 lines 56-65) “generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link
18 with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

19 Applicant submits that the links disclosed by **Smith** have static addresses
20 because they point to static Web pages (40 of Fig. 1). At col. 4, lines 4-12, **Smith**
21 states that the “data processing system...places a plurality of web pages 40 for
22 access by remote client stations 35 over network 46....Web pages 40 can contain
23 data including text, graphics, audio files, video files, and other forms of data.”
24
25

1 **Smith's** Web pages are stored intact on a Web server and are not generated
2 anew each time the page is accessed. Applicant submits that there is nothing
3 disclosed in **Smith** to conclude that its pages are dynamic.

4 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses
5 "generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a
6 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page" (as recited in the claim).

7 For this reason alone, Applicant submits that the obviousness rejection
8 should be withdrawn because the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and
9 **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements recited in this claim.

10 Furthermore, the Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 35-
11 42 and col. 5, lines 25-45) "converting the dynamic address into a static address
12 that also points to the dynamic Web page" (as recited in the claim).

13 In the discussion of the Office's anticipation rejection of claim 23,
14 Applicant explains why **Griffin** does not disclose a conversion from a "dynamic"
15 to a "static address." Therefore, the reasoning given there applies here as well.

16 Applicant submits that the cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
17 conversion. Applicant asks the Office to point out the exact portion of text that
18 discloses any static/dynamic address conversion.

19 Applicant submits that **Griffin** merely discloses the conventional situations
20 of a static address pointing to a static Web page and of a dynamic address pointing
21 to a dynamic Web page.

22 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
23 conversion of a "dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
24 dynamic Web page" (as recited in this claim). Therefore, the combination of the
25

1 teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements
2 recited in this claim.

3
4 Claims 2-7

5 These claims ultimately depend upon independent claim 1. As discussed
6 above, claim 1 is allowable.

7 In addition to its own merits, each of these dependent claims is allowable
8 for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

9
10 Claim 8

11 This claim recites:

- 12
- 13 • receiving a request for a dynamic Web page, the request including a
static address pointing to the dynamic Web page; and
 - 14 • converting the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to
15 the dynamic Web page.
- 16

17 The Office indicates that **Smith** discloses (at col. 5, lines 10-65) a “request
18 [for a dynamic Web page] including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web
19 page” (as recited in the claim).

20 Applicant submits that **Smith** discloses Web pages being requested using a
21 dynamically created “link”. While the link may be dynamically created, **Smith**
22 (and especially the cited portion) does not disclose that the link includes a “static”
23 address that points to a “dynamic Web page.”
24
25

1 Indeed, the Web pages (40 of Fig. 1) of **Smith** are “static.” At col. 4, lines
2 4-12, **Smith** states that the “data processing system...places a plurality of web
3 pages 40 for access by remote client stations 35 over network 46....Web pages 40
4 can contain data including text, graphics, audio files, video files, and other forms
5 of data.”

6 Applicant submits that this sounds like **Smith**’s Web pages are stored intact
7 on a Web server and are not generated anew each time the page is accessed.
8 Regardless, the Office has not shown objective evidence in **Smith** that supports a
9 conclusion that its web pages are “dynamic.”

10 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses a
11 “request [for a dynamic Web page] including a static address pointing to the
12 dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

13 In addition, the Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 35-42
14 and col. 5, lines 25-45) conversion of a “static address to a dynamic address also
15 pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

16 In the discussion of the Office’s anticipation rejection of claim 44,
17 Applicant explains why **Griffin** does not disclose a conversion from a “static” to a
18 “dynamic” address. Therefore, the reasoning given there applies here as well.

19 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
20 conversion of a “static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the dynamic
21 Web page” (as recited in this claim).

22 Therefore, the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to
23 disclose all of the features and elements recited in this claim.
24
25

Claims 9-13

These claims ultimately depend upon independent claim 8. As discussed above, claim 8 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, each of these dependent claims is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Claim 24

This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 23. As discussed above, claim 23 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Claim 35

This claim recites:

- receiving a request for a dynamic Web page from a computer on a network, the request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page;
- generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and
- sending the dynamic Web page to the computer.

The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses (at col. 4, lines 5-30) a “request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

Col. 4, lines 5-30 **Griffin** reads as follows:

1 Once a job has been created in the database, users can
2 access that job, add tests and test information to that job, and
3 view information for tests already related to that job. To perform
4 these functions, users input a job number into the JLS home page
5 50 at input box 52 and select one of the links "Test Initiation",
6 "Test Execution", or "Test Report Completion".

7 Test Initiation By following the link "Test Initiation", Users
8 may complete a pre-test plan or add data common to all tests. The
9 "Test Initiation" link calls a page with a sequential list of all the
10 steps that must be completed prior to testing. The "New Account"
11 function and the "New Job Number" functions from the home page
12 are available on this page. The "Test Initiation" page also contains
13 a link to a Test Assessment Plan that contains a series of forms
14 used to collect and distribute the user's test planning information.
15 This test plan information can then be critiqued by other engineers
16 to insure the intended test setup and tests to be performed are
17 correct and appropriate.

18 The last set of links on the "Test Initiation" page help the
19 user to add samples, chassis, configurations, modes, and cable
20 arrangements into JLS. This data is usually referenced multiple
21 times during the testing process. Once this data is entered, the
22 user can refer to it during testing by simply clicking a checkbox or
23 radio button..

24 Applicant submits that the above cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
25 request that includes "a static Web address pointing to [a] dynamic Web page."
This cited text never mentions or describes a static address. Since the static
address is not mentioned, it is incapable of pointing to a dynamic Web page.
Applicant asks the Office to point out the exact portion of text that discloses a
request that includes "a static Web address pointing to [a] dynamic Web page."

1 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
2 “request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as
3 recited in this claim).

4 Therefore, the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to
5 disclose all of the features and elements recited in this claim.

6
7 Claim 41

8 With the portions of the references cited by the Office in brackets, this
9 claim recites:

- 10 • a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; [**Smith**, abstract, col. 5, lines
11 10-65]
- 12 • a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic
13 Web pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively
14 coupled to the Web site; [**Smith**, abstract, col. 5, lines 10-65]
- 15 • a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being
16 operatively coupled to the Web server; [**Griffin**, col. 3, lines 22-64]
- 17 • the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static
18 address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. [**Griffin**,
19 col. 3, lines 35-42 and col. 5, lines 25-45]

20
21 The Office indicates that **Smith** discloses a “database storing data used by
22 the Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of the dynamic Web site” (as
23 recited in the claim).

1 Applicant submits that **Smith** (and especially the cited portions) never
2 mentions a database. Indeed, the word “database” is never used in **Smith**.
3 Furthermore, Smith never discloses any device that has a function described as
4 “storing data used by [a] Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of [a]
5 dynamic Web site.” Applicant asks the Office to point to the specific text of
6 **Smith** that discloses a “database” that performs such a function.

7 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses a
8 “database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of
9 the dynamic Web site” (as recited in the claim).

10 In addition, the Office indicates the **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 35-42
11 and col. 5, lines 25-45) “S-to-D [static to dynamic] Web address converter being
12 configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic
13 Web page” (as recited in the claim).

14 In the discussion of the Office’s anticipation rejection of claim 44,
15 Applicant explains why **Griffin** does not disclose a conversion from a “static” to a
16 “dynamic” address. Therefore, the reasoning given there applies here as well.

17 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a “S-
18 to-D [static to dynamic] Web address converter being configured to convert a
19 static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page” (as recited in
20 this claim). Therefore, the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith**
21 fails to disclose all of the features and elements recited in this claim.
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Claim 42

This claim recites:

- a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site;
- a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web server; and
- a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server;
- the D-to-S Web address converter being configured to convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.

The Office indicates that **Smith** (in the abstract and at col. 5, lines 10-65) discloses a “database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of the dynamic Web site” (as recited in the claim).

Applicant submits that **Smith** (and especially the cited portions) never mentions a database. Indeed, the word “database” is never used in **Smith**. Furthermore, Smith never discloses any device that has a function described as “storing data used by [a] Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of [a] dynamic Web site.” Applicant respectfully requests the Office to point to the specific text of **Smith** that discloses a “database” that performs such a function.

Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses a “database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web pages of the dynamic Web site” (as recited in the claim).

1 In addition, the Office indicates the **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 35-42
2 and col. 5, lines 25-45) “D-to-S [dynamic-to-static] Web address converter being
3 configured to convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
4 static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

5 In the discussion of the Office’s anticipation rejection of claim 23,
6 Applicant explains why **Griffin** does not disclose a conversion from a “dynamic”
7 to a “static” address. Therefore, the reasoning given there applies here as well.

8 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
9 “D-to-S [dynamic-to-static] Web address converter being configured to convert a
10 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address also
11 pointing to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim). Therefore, the
12 combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the
13 features and elements recited in this claim.
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Claim 43

This claim recites:

- a processor;
- a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including a static address of a main Web page;
- a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to:
 - receive the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver;
 - in response to receiving the static address, generate an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses spider-friendly Web page generator that “in response to receiving [a] static address, generate[s] an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim). Therefore, the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements recited in this claim.

Claim 45

This claim recites:

- a processor;
- a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to:

- parse a static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address; and
- generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

The Office indicates the **Smith** discloses (at col. 5, lines 10-35) “generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with [a] field [parsed from a static address], wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

Applicant submits that **Smith** discloses Web pages being requested using a dynamically created “link”. While the link may be dynamically created, **Smith** (and especially the cited portion) does not disclose that the link is a “dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.”

Indeed, Applicant submits that the Web pages (40 of Fig. 1) of **Smith** appear to be “static.” At col. 4, lines 4-12, **Smith** states that the “data processing system...places a plurality of web pages 40 for access by remote client stations 35 over network 46....Web pages 40 can contain data including text, graphics, audio files, video files, and other forms of data.”

Applicant submits that this sounds like **Smith**’s Web pages are stored intact on a Web server and are not generated anew each time the page is accessed. Regardless, the Office has not shown objective evidence in **Smith** that supports a conclusion that its web pages are “dynamic.”

Furthermore, the cited text of **Smith** does not disclose inclusion of a “field” which was parsed from a static address.

1 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses
2 “generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with [a]
3 field [parsed from a static address], wherein the dynamic address points to the
4 dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim). Therefore, the combination of the
5 teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements
6 recited in this claim.

7
8 Claim 48

9 This claim recites:

- 10 • a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web
11 page in response to a request; and
- 12 • a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter;
- 13 • the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to
14 the converter;
- 15 • the converter being configured to:
 - 16 ○ receive the Web address of the request;
 - 17 ○ determine if the Web address is a static address; and
 - 18 ○ convert the static address to a dynamic address that also points to
19 the dynamic Web page.

20
21 The Office indicates the **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 22-64 and col. 5,
22 lines 20-46) “a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic
23 Web page in response to a request” (as recited in the claim).
24
25

1 However, the Office does not specify which portions of **Griffin** or **Smith**
2 disclose any of the remainder of this claim. The Office has not provided any
3 objective evidence that discloses the following recitation of this claim:

- 4 • a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter;
- 5 • the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to
6 the converter;
- 7 • the converter being configured to:
 - 8 ○ receive the Web address of the request;
 - 9 ○ determine if the Web address is a static address; and
 - 10 ○ convert the static address to a dynamic address that also points to
11 the dynamic Web page.

12
13 Since the Office has not provided any objective evidence (e.g., by citing
14 specific portions of particular references), Applicant submits that it is unable to
15 adequately respond to the Office's rejection.

16 Furthermore, Applicant submits that the lack of objective evidence fails to
17 show that the combination of the teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose
18 all of the features and elements recited in this claim.

19
20 Claim 49

21 This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 48. As discussed
22 above, claim 48 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is
23 allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.
24
25

Claim 51

This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 50. As discussed above, claim 50 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.

Claim 52

This claim recites:

- generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and
- converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page.

The Office indicates that **Smith** discloses (at col. 5, lines 10-35 and col. 5, lines 56-65) “generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

Applicant submits that the links disclosed by **Smith** have a static address because they point to static Web pages (40 of Fig. 1). At col. 4, lines 4-12, **Smith** states that the “data processing system...places a plurality of web pages 40 for access by remote client stations 35 over network 46....Web pages 40 can contain data including text, graphics, audio files, video files, and other forms of data.”

Applicant submits that this sounds like **Smith**’s Web pages are stored intact on a Web server and are not generated anew each time the page is accessed. At the very least, there is nothing disclosed in **Smith** to conclude that its pages are dynamic.

1 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses
2 “generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a
3 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

4 The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses (at col. 3, lines 22-63)
5 “converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
6 dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim).

7 In the discussion of the Office’s anticipation rejection of claim 23,
8 Applicant explains why **Griffin** does not disclose a conversion from a “dynamic”
9 to a “static address.” Therefore, the reasoning given there applies here as well.

10 Applicant submits that the cited text of **Griffin** fails to disclose any
11 conversion. Applicant asks the Office to point out the exact portion of text that
12 discloses any static/dynamic address conversion.

13 The text cited by the Office does not mention or discuss any static
14 addresses. The only address that Applicant could locate that is inferentially
15 referenced by the text at col. 3, lines 35-42 is the address listed in the address bar
16 of the “typical home page display 50” illustrated in Fig. 3. The address in that bar
17 is cut-out, enlarged, and shown above in Fig. A.

18 Applicant submits that the address shown in Fig. A is static. **Griffin** never
19 describes this address as dynamic and this address matches the exemplary static
20 address provided in the Application, which is
21 <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.

22 Applicant submits that the “typical home page display 50” illustrated in
23 Fig. 3 is static as well. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as one that is
24 created the moment the page is accessed. **Griffin** never describes this Web page as
25

1 one that is not stored intact on a Web server, but, instead, it is generated anew
2 each time it is accessed.

3 Applicant submits that this is merely the conventional situation of a static
4 address pointing to a static Web page.

5 **Griffin** does not disclose the “typical home page display 50” illustrated in
6 Fig. 3 as being one that is dynamic. Furthermore, it does not disclose a dynamic
7 address that points to the “typical home page display 50” and a conversion of that
8 address into a static address, like that shown in the address bar of Fig. A above.

9 The address disclosed in col. 5, lines 25-45 is a dynamic address. However,
10 as is conventional, it is one that points to a dynamic Web page. Applicant makes
11 that conclusion because col. 5, lines 34-36 says, “the file ‘emc--test.pl’ [which is
12 part of the address provided on lines 31-33] is a Perl script.... The web server
13 **runs** this script as step B in FIG. 7.” Later, in the description of step F (col. 5,
14 lines 60-62), **Griffin** describes the server as sending a just-generated Web page
15 over the network to the user’s Web browser.

16 In accordance with its description of a dynamic Web page provided in the
17 Application, Applicant submits that Web page produced by step F of Fig. 7 of
18 **Griffin** is not stored intact on the Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each
19 time its Perl script is accessed.

20 Applicant submits that this is merely the conventional situation of a
21 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page.

22 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Griffin** discloses a
23 conversion of a “dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
24 dynamic Web page” (as recited in this claim). Therefore, the combination of the
25

1 teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements
2 recited in this claim.

3
4 Claim 54

5 This claim recites:

- 6 • receiving a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page;
- 7 • parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated
- 8 with a field within the static address; and
- 9 • generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value
- 10 associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the
- 11 dynamic Web page.

12
13 The Office indicates the **Smith** discloses (at col. 5, lines 10-35) “generating
14 a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with [a] field [parsed
15 from a static address], wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web
16 page” (as recited in the claim).

17 Applicant submits that **Smith** discloses Web pages being requested using a
18 dynamically created “link”. While the link may be dynamically created, **Smith**
19 (and especially the cited portion) does not disclose that the link is a “dynamic
20 address points to the dynamic Web page.”

21 Indeed, Applicant submits that the Web pages (40 of Fig. 1) of **Smith**
22 appear to be “static.” At col. 4, lines 4-12, **Smith** states that the “data processing
23 system...places a plurality of web pages 40 for access by remote client stations 35
24
25

1 over network 46....Web pages 40 can contain data including text, graphics, audio
2 files, video files, and other forms of data.”

3 Applicant submits that this sounds like **Smith’s** Web pages are stored intact
4 on a Web server and are not generated anew each time the page is accessed.
5 Regardless, the Office has not shown objective evidence in **Smith** that supports a
6 conclusion that its web pages are “dynamic.”

7 Furthermore, the cited text of **Smith** does not disclose inclusion of a “field”
8 which was parsed from a static address.

9 Applicant submits that the Office has not shown that **Smith** discloses
10 “generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with [a]
11 field [parsed from a static address], wherein the dynamic address points to the
12 dynamic Web page” (as recited in the claim). Therefore, the combination of the
13 teachings of **Griffin** and **Smith** fails to disclose all of the features and elements
14 recited in this claim.

15
16 Claim 56

17 This claim ultimately depends upon independent claim 55. As discussed
18 above, claim 55 is allowable. In addition to its own merits, this dependent claim is
19 allowable for the same reasons that its base claim is allowable.
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1 **Conclusion**

2 Based upon the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that **Griffin** does not
3 anticipate claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and, if it
4 does, then the Office has not satisfactorily met its burden to show such
5 anticipation. Also, based upon the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that
6 claims 1-13, 24, 35, 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)
7 are not obvious based upon the combination of **Griffin** and **Smith** disclosures, but
8 even if it is, then the Office has not satisfactorily met its burden to show that these
9 claims are obvious and that the combination of references is proper..

10 Applicant respectfully requests that the 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and the 35
11 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections be overturned and that the pending claims 1-13, 23, 24,
12 35, and 39-56 be allowed to issue.

13
14
15 Respectfully Submitted,

16
17 Dated: July 5, 2005

18 By:  for

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21 (509) 324-9256 x232
22 kasey@leehayes.com
23 www.leehayes.com
24
25

1 **(8) Appendix of Appealed Claims**

2

3 1. **(ORIGINAL)** A spider-friendly Web page generation method

4 comprising:

5 generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a

6 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and

7 converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the

8 dynamic Web page.

9

10 2. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 1 further comprising

11 receiving a request for an instance of the main Web page before the generating.

12

13 3. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 1 further comprising

14 sending the instance of the main Web page.

15

16 4. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 1 further comprising

17 receiving a request for access to the main Web page, the request comprising a

18 static address pointing to the main Web page.

19

20 5. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the

21 generating comprises forming the instance of the main Web page so that the main

22 Web page contains meta-tags for facilitating indexing by a Web search engine.

23

24

25

1 6. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the
2 converting comprises:

3 parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the
4 dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value; and

5 generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field,
6 wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page.

7
8 7. **(ORIGINAL)** A computer-readable storage medium having
9 computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the
10 method as recited in claim 1.

11
12 8. **(ORIGINAL)** A static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion
13 method comprising:

14 receiving a request for a dynamic Web page, the request including a static
15 address pointing to the dynamic Web page; and

16 converting the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the
17 dynamic Web page.

18
19 9. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 8 further comprising
20 providing the dynamic address to a server.

21
22 10. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 8 further comprising
23 invoking the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address.

11. **(ORIGINAL)** A method as recited in claim 8 further comprising sending the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address to a requester.

12. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A method as recited in claim 8, wherein the converting comprises:

parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address; and

generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

13. **(ORIGINAL)** A computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the method as recited in claim 8.

14. **(CANCELLED)**

15. **(CANCELLED)**

16. **(CANCELLED)**

17. **(CANCELLED)**

18. **(CANCELLED)**

1 19. (CANCELLED)

2
3 20. (CANCELLED)

4
5 21. (CANCELLED)

6
7 22. (CANCELLED)

8
9 23. (ORIGINAL) A dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address conversion
10 method comprising:

11 receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and

12 converting the dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the
13 dynamic Web page.

14
15 24. (ORIGINAL) A computer-readable storage medium having
16 computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the
17 method as recited in claim 23.

18
19 25. (CANCELLED)

20
21 26. (CANCELLED)

22
23 27. (CANCELLED)

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25 28. (CANCELLED)

1
2 29. (CANCELLED)

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4 30. (CANCELLED)

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6 31. (CANCELLED)

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8 32. (CANCELLED)

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10 33. (CANCELLED)

11
12 34. (CANCELLED)

13
14 35. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of providing a dynamic
15 Web page comprising:
16 receiving a request for a dynamic Web page from a computer on a network,
17 the request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page;
18 generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the
19 instance appears as a static Web page; and
20 sending the dynamic Web page to the computer.

21
22 36. (CANCELLED)

23
24 37. (CANCELLED)

1 38. (CANCELLED)

2
3 39. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A computer-readable medium
4 having stored thereon a data structure for use with a computer having a processor
5 and a memory, said structure comprising a static Web address pointing to a
6 dynamic Web page stored on the computer.

7
8 40. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A computer-readable medium
9 having stored thereon a data structure for use with a first computer having a
10 processor and a memory, said structure comprising a static Web address pointing
11 to a dynamic Web page, wherein the dynamic Web page is stored on a second
12 computer having a processor and a memory, the first and second computers being
13 operatively coupled via a communications network.

14
15 41. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A Web site system comprising:
16 a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site;
17 a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web
18 pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web
19 server; and
20 a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being
21 operatively coupled to the Web server;
22 the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static
23 address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page.
24
25

1 42. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A Web site system comprising:
2 a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site;
3 a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web
4 pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web
5 server; and
6 a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter, the converter being
7 operatively coupled to the Web server;
8 the D-to-S Web address converter being configured to convert a dynamic
9 address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address also pointing to the
10 dynamic Web page.

11
12 43. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A server comprising:
13 a processor;
14 a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including
15 a static address of a main Web page;
16 a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to:
17 receive the static address of the main Web page from the request
18 receiver;
19 in response to receiving the static address, generate an instance of the
20 main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a
21 dynamic Web page.

1 44. **(ORIGINAL)** A server comprising:
2 a processor;
3 a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the
4 processor to:

5 convert a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
6 dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page.

7
8 45. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A server comprising:
9 a processor;
10 a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the
11 processor to:

12 parse a static address to identify at least one value associated with a
13 field within the static address; and

14 generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value
15 associated with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the
16 dynamic Web page.

17
18 46. **(ORIGINAL)** A server comprising:
19 a processor;
20 a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter executable on the
21 processor to:

22 convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
23 static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.

1 47. (ORIGINAL) A system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising:
2 a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web
3 page; and

4 a spider-friendly Web page generator configured to:

5 generate an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a
6 dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and

7 convert the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
8 dynamic Web page.

9
10 48. (ORIGINAL) A system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising:
11 a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web
12 page in response to a request; and

13 a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter;

14 the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to
15 the converter;

16 the converter being configured to:

17 receive the Web address of the request;

18 determine if the Web address is a static address; and

19 convert the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the
20 dynamic Web page.

1
2 49. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A system recited in claim 48, the
3 converter being further configured to convert the static address to a dynamic
4 address by:

5 parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a
6 field within the static address; and

7 generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated
8 with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

9
10 50. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A system for hosting dynamic
11 Web sites comprising:

12 a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web
13 page; and

14 a dynamic-to-static (D-to-S) Web address converter being configured to:

15 convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a
16 static address that also points to the dynamic Web page.

17
18 51. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** The system recited in claim 50,
19 the converter being further configured to convert the dynamic address to the static
20 address by:

21 parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the
22 dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value; and

23 generating the static address incorporating the value of at least one field, the
24 static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page.

1 52. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A computer-readable storage
2 medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a
3 computer, performs a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising:

4 generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one
5 link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and

6 converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the
7 dynamic Web page.

8
9 53. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A computer-readable storage
10 medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a
11 computer, performs a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion method
12 comprising:

13 receiving a request for a dynamic Web page, wherein the request includes a
14 static address pointing to the dynamic Web page; and

15 converting the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the
16 dynamic Web page.

1 54. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A computer-readable storage
2 medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a
3 computer, performs a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion method
4 comprising:

5 receiving a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page;
6 parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a
7 field within the static address; and
8 generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated
9 with the field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page.

10
11 55. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A computer-readable storage
12 medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a
13 computer, performs a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address conversion method
14 comprising:

15 receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page; and
16 converting the dynamic address to a static address that also points to the
17 dynamic Web page.

18
19 56. **(PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED)** A computer-readable storage
20 medium of claim 55 the instructions for performing converting comprising:

21 parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the
22 dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value; and
23 generating the static address incorporating the value of at least one field,
24 wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page.